

being bound together with iron, and it runs from here all the way along the coast to the mouth of the Yanktse Riang. It is 30 feet high and more than 100 miles long and it is only one of the mighty creations of the Chinese in their structure with nature a big buse, th Bapti lite fri nvited

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struggle with nature. CHINA VERSUS HOLLAND.

We make much of the fight of Hol-land with the waves. The fight of the Chinese is far more wonderful. You could drop Holland amongst the vast regions of the lower Yangtse Valley and you would have to hunt to find it. This whole construct a system of dytes and whole country is a system of dykes and canals. I traveled up the Yangtse river for 1,000 miles and found enormous em-bankments everywhere along its course. I walked on the banks of waterways 40 feet above the lands, the tops of such embankments forming the roads and paths of the country. The great slik district about Haining is of a similar nature. Every farm lies below the level of the canal, and everywhere the people are dredging out the waterways and building up walls. The canals are crossed by hundreds of bridges, some of enormous size and of great beauty. and all representing a vast amount of

money and work. THE GREAT WALL OF HAINING.

Take, for instance, this huge wall of Haining on which I am standing. At its foot are two terraces about 20 feet wide, held back by piles filled in with stones. Above these terraces the walls rises straight up about 15 feet. It is regularly built, being made of blocks of stone from a foot to 18 inches thick, one piled upon another as in building a house. Upon the terraces, which are high out of the water, is a long line of great junks filled with cargo for Haining. They have come in when the tide was high, and by its recession have been laid upon this great shelf. I have crawled down upon the terraces and I sit below the ships as I write these sit below the ships as I write these notes. They are at least 15 feet back from the water, and their tail masts tower high above the top of the wall. They are enormous vessels which come here by sea from other ports. Their mighty sails are flapping in the breëze, and the great fish-like eyes, each as big around as a dinner plate, look down up-on me as I work. The ships are an-rhored to the wall by cables of twisted bamboo as big around as your arm, and beyond and back of them I can see the hind them.

beyond and back of them I can see the pagodas and other buildings of Hainwith the blue mountains rising be-TO KEEP OLD NEPTUNE BACK.

Notice that great fascine or fortifica-tion of rushes and twigs which extends

far out from the wall in the shape of a bow. It is 20 feet high and 50 feet in

drameter and is made of sticks filled in with mud, the ends of the sticks facing to pieces against the stones.

outward. That wall is to protect these ships from the daily inroad of the Pa-cific, which might otherwise dash them Now look down at the stones. Now look down at the bay. We are approaching low tide and the water is still flowing out. The goddess of the Tsingtang is supreme. The bay is filled

with the slit brought down by it from the mountains. It is slimy and muddy,

s great sheet of bright yellow 10 miles in width bordered at each end with

feecy clouds just above me. Far out beyond the yellow I can see the white

caps on the Pacific, the realm of old Aeptune, but as yet there is no sign

"THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM."

I climb to the top of the wall, first

having my guide draw my camera up with a string, and sit down and wait for the coming invasion. I am on a wide dyke shaded by long lines of wil-

navy blue mountains. The sky bright blue and filled with waves

of his invasion of the land.

great stone embankments twenty or more fet high, the stream within the embankments being several hundred feet wide. The smaller canals have floodgates and locks leading into the Grand canal, and in same places these are managed by soldiers. It is said a river was once conducted into it at a

of Hangchow. Traveling upon it you pass walled towns at every few hours, and now and then come to walled citles so large that you are half a day in getting through them. For hundreds of miles there are no locks, and north of the Yangtse the vater is carried over the country on

Stand beside me and let your eye fol-low the wall. Notice how it winds along with the sinuous curves of a snake, the stones as closely laid as though they were dovetailed. Those curves lessen the force of the mighty bore and aid in keeping the ocean out of the land. of Hangchow.

on it near Pekin, and also seen it at Chinkiang, where it crosses the Yangtse, and am now near its lower end where it terminates at the great city

ing in.

ON THE GRAND CANAL.

a faint line of white at the foot of blue islands about 10 miles away. It is now

but a streak of silver cutting the sea

As I watch it it broadens and length-ens. The sound increases. See! There

is a low wall of foam way out there in

the water. There are great boats be-hind it which are floating in on the tide, and ships in front which it must

swallow up as it comes onward. Now it is nearer and higher. With the naked

eye I can see it throwing its foam into the air. The wail seems to be rolling

over and over, while the way at my feet is as still as a mill paid. Now the

fiood has caught the ships. They ride with it. They sway this way and that,

apparently on their beam ends. Now they are lost, and a little later on I see

them rising and falling with the swell

them rising and behind it. Now the wall of water is extending far out in the bay. It it dashing itself against the embankment some miles that up, and it is rolling, seething

further up, and it is rolling, seething, foaming, roaring toward me. This wall

is greater than that which enguided Pharaoh's army. It makes me think of Niagara, and the thunder of its oncom-

comes closer and closer until at last it dashes almost to my feet and goes roaring onward. It has caught the great junks on the terrace, swayed their masts to and fro, and, passing, has left them floating, for the bay is now filled and the treasers

now filled and the terraces hidden. How the water seeths and bolls! There are a myriad whiripools in the bay. The ships are pulling at the great bam-

boo cables with which they are fied to the shore, and the whole for a moment

is like the rapids below Niagara Falls.

A moment later and the contest is over. The Pacific has crowded the river far back. It has filled the bay and the tide is felt far into the interior. The dykes and the walls have protected the

farms, and the people are working in the fields just as peacefully as before

the great "White Terror" came gallop-

ing current is almost as great.

I have been traveling for some days apon the Grand canal, going off now and then into the smaller canals which over this part of China like a net. The rand canal is a wonderful waterway. It is longer than from New York to Cleveland, and it passes through a region which contains more people that the whole United States. I saw it first at Tientsin, which city it taps on its way north to Pekin. I have traveled

place above the Yangtse Kiang, and that it took 300,000 men seven months to turn the waters of that stream. A great part of the Grand canal is in bad repair, but south of the Yangtse it is a might be added with all bad

mighty trade route, filled with all kinds

A LAND OF MANY BRIDGES.

The labor upon the canal has been enormous and a vast amount of work

of vessels

A NEW ROAD TO LITERATURE.

Soochow has many pagodas and it is also celebrated as a literary center. On also celebrated as a interary center. One group of pagodas has a queer story connected with it, which shows the superstition of the Chinese. Originally the group contained but two pagodas with a pool of water near them. Not far away was the examination hall. hortly after the pagodas were built was noticed that the students from

Soochow always falled in their exami-nations when they went to Pekin. The necromancers were asked to determine the cause. They found it in the pagolas. Said they: "You have here the water," pointing "You have here the water," pointing to the pond: "you have also the ink brushes," pointing to the pagodas; "but you have no ink pot or ink block. How can your scholars write essays with only the brushes and water!" "Ah." said the Chinese, "we will fix that." And so they built a third pagoda in plain black the shape of a Chinese ink pot. This changed the

turn them into the sinuous pens of

hamboo at the sides, where once in they cannot get out. Such pens are fre-quently near great stone bridges. There are also fishermen using hooks

and lines and fishing parties with nets and also many men fishing with cor-

and also many men hading with cor-morants. The cormorant fisherman paddles along in a cance, upon the sides of which sit from twenty to thir-ty birds, which look much like ducks. They are on the rim of the boat, fas-tened there by strings tied to their look at a word from their master that

legs. At a word from their master they will dive down for fish and bring them

up in their mouths. Each cormorant has a ring about its neck which pre-

vents it from swallowing the fish it catches. The fisherman sits in the stern

IN SOOCHOW.

all sorts of things of iron, ivory and glass. In the new China it will be one

of the great cities of the empire and one of the chief railroad centers. Rail-

roads have already been surveyed to connect it with Shanghal and before

many years it will be known all over the world. It is only five years now

since it was opened to foreign trade. This was at the close of the Chinese

Japanese war. At present there is a foreign settlement and the English,

Germans and Japanese are already be-

Right near Soochow is the great Taihu lake, which is connected with

the Grand canal by a marble bridge with 53 arches. This is one of the fin-est bridges in China. It is very long and its arches are as perfectly made

as though cut with a sculptor's chisel. I salled by this bridge on my way to the

ginning to do business.

of the boat and paddles it along.

Chinese ink pot. This changed the fortunes of the scholars immediately, and Soochow since then has become the

'Athens of China." WALLED CITIES IN 1902.

It took us a long time to get round the walls of Soochow into the city. Soochow has at least 12 miles of wall about It. The wall is as high as a three-story house and as wide as the ordinary country road. It is today allost as perfect as when it was built, and there are parts of it which have been recently repaired. Other parts are being torn down and rebuilt. The enormous and a vast amount of work is being done upon it today. At every few miles stone bridges have been built across it and many of the bridges have wide stone arches high enough for the boats to pass through. From the boat these arches are exceed-ingly picturesque. They form a frame for the long waterway covered with boats of all kinds. I counted thirty bridges in sight at one time and this not including the little stone bridges which cross the side canals at every Chinese have walls about all their cities and if a new city were built towile arke shaded by four blay and the bridges in sight at one time and this will be to repair the walls of Pekin. cean in front of me and behind and not including the little stone bridges Soochow fills the most of the space within this wall, and in places the city

are worth their weight in gold. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed - The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address,

After years of patient study, and One of the most important cities on the Grand canal is Soochow. It is big-ger than St. Louis and was founded about 500 B. C. It is the cavital of Kinagau province and is in the heart of delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical sci-ence, Dr. James W. Kild, Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the a district as thickly populated, perhaps, as any part of China. It is a very rich city and a great manufacturing cen-ter. It makes silks, linens, cottons, and

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DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

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aid of a mysterious compound, known ly to himself, produced as a result of e years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to human body. There is no doubt the doctor's earnestness in making X his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. it costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a suf-ferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is abs. cely no risk to run. Some of is abs, kely no risk to run. Some of the cires cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health Bhoumatism, neurales, stomach Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bron-

chitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, 1

issues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alfke and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy today. It is free to avery sufferer, State what you want to be oured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

BY DAY, EVERY MORNING AND AFTERNOON BRINGS US A VERITABLE CARLOAD OF SAM-PLE SUITS, SKIRTS, COATS AND WAISTS, MANY OF THE EXQUISITE STYLES WILL NEVER BE REORDERED. YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INDULGE YOUR EXCLUSIVE TASTE IS NOWHERE.

THE EARLY WAISTS.

ARE NOW CREATING QUITE A FURORE, MANY OF OUR MOST EXCLUSIVE NUMBERS WERE SOLD DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF OPENING SALE. A LARGE SHIPMENT RE-CEIVED YESTERDAY CONTAINED ABOUT TEN DOZEN ELEGANT EFFECTS. BE ON HAND EARLY-CHOOSE EARLY-WE LIKE TO SHOW YOU.

CLOSING OUT.

38c

10 dozen FLANNELETTE DRESS-ING SACQUES that were 75c, for

15 dozen FLEECE LINED WRAP-PERS that were \$5c, for

49c

47c

Big White Goods Selling!

OUR FEBRUARY SELLING IN THIS DEPARTMENT ALWAYS ENORMOUS, HAS IN 1902 EX-CEEDED ALL PREVIOUS YEARS. THIS IS WHAT WE AIM TO DO. BIG SELLING MAKES POS-SIBLE THE BIG BUYING, WHICH MEANS PRICE CONCESSIONS OF WHICH WE GIVE YOU THE BENEFIT. THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ARE MADE TO SWELL THE MONTH'S RECORD.



A Sale of Manufacturers' Samples of CHILDREN'S SUMMER DRESSES

ANOTHER GRAND BARGAIN FEAST, HUNDREDS OF SAMPLES, DRESSES REPRESENTING THIS SEASON'S LINES OF SEVERAL OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS, A SHOWING OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE STYLE OF FASHION'S LATEST FANCY, IN ALL THE BEST WASH MATERIALS, JUST ONE OF A KIND, BUT EVERY SIZE FROM 2 to 14 YEARS IS REPRESENTED, ON SALE MONDAY AND BALANCE OF WEEK. ANTICIPATE YOUR WANTS AND BUY LIBERALLY.

INTENSELY INTERESTING SHOE VALUES.

A SPECIAL IN LADIES' SHOES.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF LINES IN LADIES' SHOES THAT WE ARE GOING TO OF-FER AT A REDUCED PRICE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. THESE SHOES COME IN CLOTH 1.48 OR KID TOPS, PATENT OR STOCK TIPS, LOW OR OPERA HEELS, AND LACE OR BUT. 1.48 TON. FOR ONE WEEK (a pair).

A Special in Children's Shoes. A Special in Infants' Shoes.

Infants' Black Kid Shoes, patent tip and no heel, sizes 1½ to 3½, worth 65c, FOR ONE WEEK (a pair)

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER WEEK OF SPECIALS IN THIS DEPARTMENT. WE WILL CLOSE OUR SALE OF BOYS' CLOTHING THIS WEEK; THE SIZES ARE GETTING PRETTY WELL BROKEN UP; THE PRICES HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED; DON'T MISS YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY OF PUR-CHASING BOYS' CLOTHES AT A DEAL PARCHING MISS YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY OF PUR-CHASING BOYS' CLOTHES AT A REAL BARGAIN. Boys' Pants, a nice assort-

Boys' Suits, made of Cheviots, Childs' Vestee Suits, made of neat mixtures, that sold for \$2.50 to \$3.00, ages 11 to 16 years, \$1.50 SPECIAL

nents of mixtures, ages 5 to 12 years.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

THE MARCH DELINEATOR IS IN. IT IS AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE NUMBER. THE NEW IDEAS, SPRING FASHIONS, ARE CAREFULLY DESCRIBED AND EFFECTIVELY ILLUS-TRATED. BE SURE AND SEE THE NEW GIBSON STYLE WAIST PATTERN SHOWN AT THE BUTTER-

RICH PATTERN COUNTER. GET ONE OF THE BUTTERICK FASHION SHEETS FOR MARCH FREE.

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